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THE WORLD'S  
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Woman cannot vote in New York, but she rules, all the same.

Price-fighting has achieved quite a standing at the Florida bar.

Prince Bismarck is once more Kaiser Wilhelm's "great and good friend."

At any rate, Gov. Mitchell had a fine dress parade of the Florida State troops.

That cold wave is on time, Farmer Dunn always means to be a man of his word.

The free list was too strong a magnet for the Congressmen who tried to pull iron ore off from it.

A Utica man has been asleep sixteen years. He might almost be expected to oppose the income tax.

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun sees" in Rio harbor no glorious victory—expected.

The reconciliation of Bismarck and the Kaiser has given all Germany something very pleasant to talk about.

Mr. John L. Sullivan does not see to-day's championship contest. It is the first event of the sort he has missed in a number of years.

If that new closure rule in the State Senate could stop idle chatter on Hawaii, Davenport and the tariff it would be by so much a blessing at any rate.

Failure or delay in confirming Packham would not show any respect for "the courtesy of the Senate," and would be an act of positive discourtesy to the Supreme Court.

North River bridge advocates won't lose any time in pushing a new measure before Congress. The National Legislature should do its utmost to expedite the enterprise, and undoubtedly it will do so.

Presidents are not nominated by act of Congress. This little fact was perhaps disregarded by the eloquent gentleman who placed Messrs. Reed and Wilson at the head of the chief party tickets in the House yesterday.

It seems to be true that the Treasury Department sought out the most competent sculptor of the country to design the World's Fair medal, and then found fault with the design because it was gotten up in the best style of art.

The cold wave is an unwelcome visitor and will undoubtedly increase the suffering of the poor. It should therefore increase the charity of all who are not poor, and induce them to extend their contributions to the World's Bred Fund.

The bad boys of the Park Road haven't got quite through being bad boys yet. They are sulking now, which is quite as bad in a way as being obedient. Come out of your corners, gentlemen, draw up the two-wide-awake and go ahead with the new speed-way as soon as the weather will let you.

Income tax advocates have a right to be highly gratified and extremely hopeful over the progress of their measure. The bill has successfully passed the Ways and Means Committee test and has been reported to the House as a part of the regular internal revenue measure. It should be so amended as to exempt incomes below \$5,000 instead of below \$10,000, and then promptly passed.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, is a Public Nuisance of the worst description. His persistent interruptions of the business of the House, and his impertinence to the Speaker are passing beyond the role of opera-buff, and are getting annoying. Every Representative is entitled to fair treatment and a patient hearing, however much he may lack sense and judgment. Respect is due to the constituents he represents, and not to himself. But Mr. Boutelle's discourteous assaults on the President and his pointless points of order have been repeated time and again, and can no longer be tolerated.

able time, and Speaker Crisp did right to suppress the Public Nuisance by means of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his symbol of authority. If Mr. Boutelle will only say quietly that he will be a credit to himself and a good thing for the House.

ACCEPTABLE ITEMS.

Two acceptable items of news come from Washington. The Ways and Means Committee reported the Income Tax Internal Revenue bill to the House yesterday, by a vote of nine to seven, and the House received it after a little hush-bustling, in which Representative Boutelle's voice was heard.

The Senate showed a disposition to dispose of the stupid, senseless Hawaiian business by favorably reporting Senator Turpie's resolution, washing our hands of the matter, declaring that the Provisional Government should pursue its own line of policy, and that foreign intervention in the political affairs of the Islands would be regarded as an unfriendly to the United States.

The Income Tax bill, if subjected to proper amendment and adjustment, will relieve the Government from all embarrassment and put taxation on those who can best bear the burden, and who are now in great measure successful tax dodgers.

The Hawaiian resolution, if adopted, will leave the unworthy attempt of the late Administration to steal Hawaii as a means of obtaining a few millions through the sugar bounty to history; will pass over the highly moral but very ridiculous effort of the present Administration to restore the colored Queen to her overturned throne, and will show that our policy will regard other nations as "hand-off" and "no interference with the political affairs of the islands."

Moreover the adoption of the resolution will effectually bottle up Boutelle.

THE SPEEDWAY MUDDLE.

Park Commissioners Cluett and Straus not only continue their obstinate opposition to the river sidewalk at the Harlem Speedway, but supplement their defiance of popular sentiment by turning a meeting of the Park Board into a scene more heinous than any other in the history of the city.

It could not have been a very edifying study for the outsiders to hear one Commissioner assailing a colleague for absenting himself from the Board meetings and accusing the landscape architect of favoritism in his official acts, while another Commissioner was engaged in a controversy with a contractor and offering to let him five thousand dollars that his bid was fifty thousand dollars wide of the mark.

By persisting in opening the bids before the Corporation Council had decided whether the delay does or does not vitiate the whole proceeding, and in the face of the reservation by the Commissioner of all rights he might have in the matter, they have further complicated the work and probably laid the foundation for a vexatious and costly litigation.

Commissioner Dana entered a formal protest against the opening of the bids on the ground that the failure to insert in the contract a provision for the payment for the improvement by installment, prevented any but large contractors from bidding and was injurious to the interests of the city. This view was concurred in by one of the most reputable of the contractors.

It is not time for the Legislature to take some action in relation to the speedway that will protect the public interests against the vagaries of incapable officials?

CLOSURE IN THE SENATE.

The Republican Senate at Albany has adopted a closure rule by a majority of four. The Democrats all opposed the rule and Senator Bradley, Independent, voted with them. But they made no factious and obstructive opposition, although they might have brought on a protracted struggle.

The Democratic Senate at Washington proposes a closure rule and the Republicans oppose it. Will the latter support the rule and the Democrats oppose it?

It is proper that the absurdity of a minority of one branch of a legislative body blocking legislation favored by a majority of both branches should be swept away. Yet the power lodged in the minority of the Senate at Washington and the Senate at Albany has sometimes been of great service to the public. Two notable cases are the defeat of the infamous Force bill in the United States Senate and the killing in 1871, in the State Senate, after one of the longest continuous sessions on record, of the notorious lobby scheme to seize and confiscate the property of Trinity Church.

THE COLD WAVE.

Our weather prophets have won another feather to tuck in their caps. The fog came yesterday and the cold is here to-day. Visters and mufflers are in demand. Yet, as usual, New York is better off than other cities where it is reported that the "wave" is doing much damage. In Chicago and Quincy the cold is said to be so severe that people have been frozen to death in the streets.

It is to be hoped the weather here will not add to the sufferings of the poor. But it is good also that the city officials do for relief, and a good time to have an impetus to "The World's" Free Bread Fund. Hunger and frost do not go well together, and bread will be a welcome accompaniment of coal if the wintry spell is to continue.

CIVITASSING IS PLAYED OUT.

The Civitas Club, of Brooklyn, is composed of Brooklyn girls, most of them young and pretty. These girls are doing all they can to purify municipal politics. They say they hope to accomplish this by exerting an influence on the best element of Brooklyn manhood.

The Civitassers had their second meeting yesterday and listened to remarks by a pair of Brooklyn statesmen. They learned some politics during the entertainment. One of the speakers told them how to vote and how to live after they were elected. The Civitassers' beaming eyes and sea-shell tinted ears were all attention, and every last one of them seemed to be edified to the verge of ineffability. The Club appears to be all right. The girls use the correct brand of chewing-gum, cut angel cake recipes out of the newspaper, and are generally well-to-do.

What are the civil courts of New York doing for the poor?

In those times, when work and bread are scarce among the laboring classes, there should be no delay or neglect in the civil justice courts, where poor litigants seek redress and what is due them from the law. In the civil justice courts of New York, there are no less than eleven of them—the legal referees of the poorer class of citizens. In these courts laborers and servants bring suits and actions for money due them from employers. Here is where the landlords of Gotham and the owners of big tenements take legal action to eject tenants who have not paid their rent. In these courts all the petty business controversies of citizens are legally arbitrated or adjusted.

It is important, therefore, in these hard times, that the civil justice courts render prompt and efficient service, and that litigants be not compelled to await the convenience of judges, clerks, marshals and other employees.

There should be no delay or postponement and no dockets overburdened with untended cases. This winter, of all others, the poor litigants should be promptly served by the legal servants who draw fat salaries from the city treasury.

As already stated there are in the city of New York eleven civil justice courts, the judges of which and the locations of which are as follows:

First District Civil Court, corner of Chambers and Centre streets—Judge Vanhook, salary, \$6,000.

Second District Civil Court, Centre Market—Judge Herman Bolte, salary, \$6,000.

Third District Civil Court, 125 Sixth avenue—Judge William E. Moore, salary, \$6,000.

Fourth District Civil Court, 30 First street—Judge George F. Roach, salary, \$6,000.

Fifth District Civil Court, 151 Clinton street—Judge Henry M. Goldfogel, salary, \$6,000.

Sixth District Civil Court, 47 Second avenue—Judge Daniel F. Martin, salary, \$6,000.

Seventh District Civil Court, 151 East Fifty-seventh street—Judge John H. McKenny, salary, \$6,000.

Eighth District Civil Court, 290 West Twenty-second street—Judge Joseph H. Stier, salary, \$6,000.

Ninth District Civil Court, 170 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street—Judge Joseph P. Fallon, salary, \$6,000.

Tenth District Civil Court, 100 East Third and East One Hundred and Third streets—Judge William G. McGowan, salary, \$6,000.

Eleventh District Civil Court, 319 Eighth avenue—Judge James A. O'Gorman, salary, \$6,000.

As the salary of each of these judges is \$6,000 per year, the total amount expended for the civil justice courts is \$66,000. Civil court justices hold office for six years, the total salary for each judge being \$33,000. The salaries of the clerks and other office employees equal the salaries of the judges, and the total amount expended for the civil justice courts is \$132,000.

These figures, given in this particular instance solely to show what the salaries of the judges, clerks, and other office employees are, and the question then arises, "How are they conducted?" Are they conducted with economy and acting promptly in these hard times?

In the past two weeks a reporter for "The Evening World" has been daily visiting at the eleven courts of this city. Every one of the eleven courts has been thoroughly investigated, and the results of affairs accurately ascertained.

The eleven courts here are pending at the present time, and the total number of cases is an average of 250 cases to each of the eleven courts. Many of these cases are brought on by the negligence of attorneys, or owing to witnesses being absent, but the truth should be that the courts are not overburdened with cases, and the delay is not due to the negligence of the judges themselves, who have been diligent in their duty to their private business instead of sitting in court to do the work for which they are paid.

Out of the eleven civil courts there is not one which holds a trial session on any day but Saturday. On Monday and Tuesday five out of the eleven courts are in session, and on Friday nine.

Two out of the eleven civil courts hold court every day.

In the remaining seven courts the judges hold court but twice a week. On Wednesday and Friday the judges hold court, and on the other days the judges are absent from court for ten days to devote their time and talents to their private business. It is to be remembered that these judges of the civil courts are nearly all of them practicing attorneys-at-law, with offices downtown.

Judge Lynch, for instance, has a law office at 261 Broadway; Judge Goldfogel, at 151 Clinton street; Judge Bolte, at 125 Sixth avenue; Judge Moore, at 30 First street; Judge Roach, at 151 East Fifty-seventh street; Judge Stier, at 290 West Twenty-second street; Judge Fallon, at 100 East Third and East One Hundred and Third streets; Judge McGowan, at 319 Eighth avenue; and Judge O'Gorman, at 319 Eighth avenue.

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curled each other's bangs in beautiful style, but we don't see what they want to make Civitassers out of. They are for Civitas as a winning end nuisance, and there was great rejoicing when he died. He wrote too much for the papers, and made people dislike him.

If those Brooklyn belles are going to revive Civitassing, and expect thereby to purify politics, heaven help the rest of us. After a while Lex Esto and Pro Bono Publico and Veritas are the only words of the gang will rise up from the past, and there was great rejoicing when he died. He wrote too much for the papers, and made people dislike him.

Go show on this Civitas business, star-forded nymphs of Brooklyn. The papers don't give reformers with ink-bottles as much show as they had formerly. If the original Civitas were alive to-day he might write on both sides of the paper and cross-hatch his chronography with ink-bottles as much show as they had formerly. If the original Civitas were alive to-day he might write on both sides of the paper and cross-hatch his chronography with ink-bottles as much show as they had formerly.